



## RADICALS FORCE CURRENCY CHANGE

Jam Through House Committee Amendment Prohibiting Interlocking Directorates Among Banks.

### MEASURE IN GRAVE PERIL

Chairman Glass Protests in Vain, and Unless President Uses Party Lash at Once Administration Plan Seems Doomed.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 23.—Showing unexpected strength and decreasing the prospects of currency legislation at this session, the insurgent Democrats of the House Banking and Currency Committee jammed through the Democratic conference to-day a radical amendment to the administration bill. By a vote of 7 to 5, despite the earnest protests of Chairman Glass and the conservatives, an amendment was adopted prohibiting interlocking directorates among national banks, or among any banks which may become a part of the federal reserve system created by the bill.

Adoption of this amendment has completely upset the plans of Chairman Glass and other leaders, who have tried to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the House committee. A distress signal will go out immediately to President Wilson, and unless he brings powerful pressure to bear at once the currency bill may fail entirely.

There is hanging over the head of Mr. Glass and other administration leaders the threat that the insurgent faction will offer a substitute bill in committee to-morrow or next day. This bill is the result of secret conferences between Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, and the several "radicals" of the Banking and Currency Committee.

The action of the Democratic framers of the bill to-day is the first break toward the recommendations of the Pujo money trust committee, which have been frowned on from the outset by Chairman Glass and the administration leaders. Adding to Mr. Glass's discomfort, the conference instructed him to draft the amendment which will prohibit interlocking directorates in national banks.

Chairman Glass, utterly out of sympathy with such an amendment, said to-night that he had not decided on the language of the provision, which must be satisfactory to the insurgents. The amendment is to be so worded that no person who is a director of one national bank shall be a director of any similar institution. The same rule is to apply to state banks, which may become a part of the federal reserve system proposed in the Glass-Owen bill. The measure provides that state banks shall be invited, but not required, to become members of the regional reserve associations.

The amendment adopted to-day was offered by Representative Wingo, of Arkansas, who, with Representatives Eagle, Ragsdale and Korbly, has repeatedly tried to make a dent in the administration bill. The vote in committee was not officially announced, but it is understood that Representatives Bulkley, Weaver and Neeley swelled the insurgent ranks and defeated the administration forces.

A second amendment by Mr. Wingo prohibiting directors of national banks from taking part in stock speculation was rejected by the narrow vote of 6 to 5, and may be adopted on reconsideration.

As previously told in The Tribune, the administration's currency bill is in jeopardy, and unless President Wilson can leave the Mexican situation long enough to wield a whip over the House committee the chances are against his measure. It is doubtful that even a Democratic caucus can save the measure intact unless the President uses the party lash even more vigorously than he did in the tariff fight.

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## J. R. GRANT ASKS DIVORCE

### General's Youngest Son Files Suit in Goldfield.

Goldfield, Nev., July 23.—Jesse Root Grant, youngest son of the late ex-President Grant, filed suit for divorce to-day from Elizabeth Chapman Grant. Desertion was the only allegation.

Mr. Grant has made Goldfield his home for the last six months. Jesse Root Grant was born near St. Louis in February, 1857. He attended school in Washington when his father was President, and he entered Cornell University as a member of the class of '77. He left the university near the close of his junior year and travelled with his father in Europe. Later he entered business with his brothers in this city.

Mr. Grant was married to Miss Elizabeth Chapman, of California, and they have two children—Nellie, born in 1883, and Chapman, born in 1888.

### NO SCENERY: NO WORK

#### Shoe Factory Men Strike Against Window Screens.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Rockland, Mass., July 23.—The most unusual reason for going out on strike was given when twenty-five men in the finishing room of the E. T. Wright Company shoe factory quit work this morning because their view of the scenery surrounding the shop had been shut off.

The firm recently put up screens of white cheesecloth on the windows of the finishing department. The men protested that it cut off their view of the landscape and made working conditions unpleasant.

To-day they brought the matter to a crisis by quitting work. The firm has had screens on the windows for six years, but it was only recently that those of white cheesecloth were put up.

### BOY IN RABIES PAROXYSMS

#### Weeks at Work After Attack by Stray Dog.

John McNerny, fourteen years old, who has been under the observation of physicians since he was bitten on the arm and legs by a stray dog several weeks ago, was taken from his home, at No. 443 Jackson street, to the city hospital, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, in the first paroxysms of rabies.

As soon as the boy was bitten he was taken in hand and his wounds were cauterized. The treatment continued, although young McNerny, who is the sole support of his mother, worked daily. Hopes of his escape from the disease were entertained until yesterday, when the boy's attempts to talk began to result in guttural, unintelligible sounds.

These and the extreme nervousness which characterizes the malady so terrified his family and the neighbors that they notified the hospital. When the physicians arrived they saw there was nothing more to be done and hurried the boy away to the hospital.

McNerny was still conscious early this morning, but the paroxysms were increasing in intensity and frequency.

### WHISKERS PLOT FOUND

#### Hoe' Razor Makers in League with Barbers, It's Charged.

The secret is out! The present strike of the 12,000 barbers in Manhattan and The Bronx is the deep, dark plot of a firm of safety razor manufacturers, who, to gain their own selfish ends, are willing that masculine New York shall go unshaved until it decides to use the "hoe" razor, so-called.

Was ever a plot so diabolical hatched before? The strikers profess to see the fine Italian hands of the wily "boss" barbers in this latest tontorial upheaval, and accuse the "bosses" of being in league with the manufacturers of the safety razor.

When a man discovers his favorite barber shop closed because of the strike, he will not permit his beard to grow (or perhaps his wife will not), but will simply go to the nearest drug store and invest in one of the safety machines. It's the simplest thing in the world!

Next!

### SHOOT FATHER AS ROBBER

#### Boy Aroused from Sleep by Revolver Fires Blindly.

(From The Tribune Correspondent.)

Port Reading, N. J., July 23.—John Thompson, of this place fired his revolver three times in succession to rouse a camp of boys near here this morning. His son Christian Thompson, thirteen years old, alarmed at the shots, seized a rifle and fired. A bullet entered the heart of his father and he died within a few seconds.

The elder Thompson was in charge of the camp, which consisted of himself, his son and two other boys. He decided to try his revolver as a joke on the boys, who had slept soundly until 7 o'clock. Young Thompson had a rifle with him in camp. Roused out of his sleep suddenly by the pistol shots, he imagined robbers were about and fired before he was wide awake.

John Thompson, who was a carpenter and builder, was one of the organizers of the Port Reading Building and Loan Association and an old resident of Port Reading. Mrs. Thompson and five children survive him.

### BURNED TO DEATH AT 97.

Rochester, July 23.—In a fire in the village of Hall, Ontario County, this morning, which destroyed the home of George Renwick, Mrs. Anna Hewson, ninety-seven years old, was burned to death.

A few dashes ANGSTURA BITTERS in a glass of water counteract impurities. Advt.

## WILSON PLANS TO PACIFY MEXICANS

Hopes by Mediation to Bring Warring Factions Together and Establish Peace in Republic.

### SKEPTICISM GREETES IDEA

Administration Decides That Huerta, as Well as the Rebels, Shall Be Barred from Obtaining Arms from the United States.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, July 23.—Pacific mediation by the United States to pave the way for a reconciliation between the contending factions and a constitutional national election in the republic, the results of which the leaders of both factions would accept, is the plan by which the President hopes to solve the Mexican problem.

This was the idea conveyed by President Wilson to-day at a conference with Senator Bacon, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representative Flood, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. As a reward for laying down their arms, burying their ammunition and abiding by the results of the election the Mexicans are to be accorded recognition by the United States.

The feasibility of American mediation or assistance toward bringing about an honest election in Mexico is being discussed here this evening. Much doubt as to the practicability of the proposal is expressed. Those familiar with the situation believe it would be practically impossible to conduct an honest election without American supervision, which would, of course, mean intervention. Otherwise the election would be entirely subject to the wishes of those in control in the various districts, whether Federalists or Revolutionists.

In revolutionary circles the idea of mediation receives little consideration, agents of the Constitutionalists declaring that such a thing would be absurd, because the Revolutionists are certain to win their fight. This being so, they say, what would be the object of mediation? As for an honest election, they are thoroughly in favor of it, but maintain that it cannot be had as long as Huerta remains in any official position in Mexico City. One man declared that if there should be an honest election in Mexico, the rebel leader, would get ninety out of every hundred votes.

### Shuns Appearance of Hostility.

It is clear, however, that the President hopes to avoid the appearance of hostility in dealing with Mexico and that he clings to his purpose of bringing about the establishment of a constitutional government, if possible, before recognition is accorded. That is the plan which he purposes to lay before Ambassador Wilson on the latter's arrival in Washington. If this course is followed assurances will be given to Huerta and the constitutional leaders that it is the desire of the United States to assist in every way in restoring order and tranquility, and that the government which is able to predicate its existence upon an election and the observances of constitutional requirements will be given support to the fullest possible extent.

No action will be taken, it was said to-day on the highest possible authority, until the President has conferred with Ambassador Wilson, which will probably be next Saturday, and until he learns from him the situation in the southern republic. As yet the administration is apparently unconvinced that any reason exists for the recognition of the Huerta government. At the same time, the President, if his conference with Senator Bacon to-day may be taken as an indication, is quite willing to lend all possible aid to any government which may be properly recognized; suppressing outlaws and disorders and restoring peace.

It is the apparent purpose of the administration to avoid anything that savors of hostility and to adhere to the present non-committal policy until a course of action can be clearly defined. President Wilson has determined that no faction in the present Mexican revolution shall obtain arms or ammunition from the United States and that neutrality must be observed in its strictest sense.

### No Arms for Huerta.

While the Mexican rebels have been getting no arms heretofore, to-day's developments mean that the Huerta administration will be deprived of the privilege previously accorded the Madero government, and that the United States will treat all sides alike in the present dispute. Constitutionalists and their sympathizers in this country have asserted that if the United States did not virtually assist the Huerta government by selling it munitions of war a termination of hostilities would be possible.

Sentiment in favor of a new policy grew in Congress to such extent that to-day a canvass was made of the committees dealing with foreign relations. It was found that there would be little objection to repealing the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, giving the President discretionary power to prohibit exportations of arms or munitions of war to countries where domestic violence existed, but permitting him to

Continued on third page, second column.

## GUGGENHEIM HEIR A SOCIALIST HERE

Rosalind, Now Mrs. H. G. Winslow, of Rich St. Louis Family, Forsakes Her Wealth to Work for Masses.

### WRITES VERSE FOR LIVING

Lives on East Side and Peddles Revolutionary Tracts—Calls Legality of Her Marriage a Weakness—Would Rear Outcast Children.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Mrs. Horatio G. Winslow, formerly Miss Rosalind Guggenheim, heir to \$750,000, and a member of the capitalist Guggenheim family, has left her home in St. Louis and come to New York, where she has gone the former Inez Milholland one better and has turned practical socialist. In rebellious sailor's canvas blouse and protesting sandals of openwork sanitary variety, she peddles socialistic tracts every Tuesday noon under the Franklin statue, and Wednesdays in front of the Sub-Treasury Building.

Mrs. Winslow not only wears the "uniform" but lives in the heart of the East Side in a social tenement, at No. 529 East 77th street, where she enjoys a fine view of Blackwell's Island from her windows on the sixth story. She is an active member of Branch 1, of the Socialist party, and finds time, at its headquarters in 34th street, to turn the "Voiceless Wheel" to attract crowds whom she invites in to a free tea.

This charming young Socialist has made good Alfred Noyes's doctrine that an industrious imagination can make a living writing poetry. She is the only woman poet in New York who maintains a downtown office, on the fourth floor of the American Tract Building, in Nassau street. Better still, she begins work at 7 o'clock in the morning and writes in the great silence before the big city becomes industrious. She puts in an eight-hour day, and eats on the side of an armchair at Denney's.

Better yet, she steadfastly remails a \$500 monthly income that her father keeps pushing at her, and she has the contracts and letters to prove that her poetical work is being taken as fast as she grinds it out.

### Mother's Knife Her Inspiration.

"I am the kind of a poet who starts out in the morning in her overalls, with her dinner pail," exclaimed Mrs. Winslow, at her desk. "No, I don't wait for inspiration. I am in a constant state of inspiration which gets to work the minute I get down to business. Do you see that big workdown table knife? My mother started house-keeping with that implement thirty-six years ago at Clebourne, Tex., thirty-five miles from a railroad, where the family got its start in the cattle business. I sharpen my pencils with that knife. One look at it is all the inspiration I want for my work."

Here is one of her efforts which "Judge" bought and printed under the caption of "The Game," by Jane Burr, which is her pen name:

I'm a liquid, soft-eyed creature; I'm a treasury depleter.  
I'm a gambler and I've learned to stack the deck.  
I'm a scoundrel, blackmailer, a policeman and a jailer.  
I'm a cultivated mental jumping-jack.  
I'm a parlor entertainer; I'm a very shrewd campaigner.  
When it's worth my while—a monkey on a stick,  
I'm a listener, pumper, talker, dancer, sifter, runner, waiter.

I'm a just-side-the-border lunatic.  
If the law could only reach me it would grab me.  
But it can't, for I'm a licensed charlatan.  
Lord! It takes some discipline for it's a life's job that I'm in for.

I'm a woman and I'm married to a man!

Another, entitled "Every Wife's Secret," published in "Brooklyn Life," is as follows:

### How She Married Socialist.

Mrs. Winslow laughed as she told how she had taken the plunge from society into socialism. Two years ago she married Horatio G. Winslow, editor of "The Masses," a socialist publication. She met Winslow at the Rand School, the socialist headquarters, in 19th street, after a runaway trip to Europe.

"My family struggled for the last few years to get me contented with money, clothes and society," said Mrs. Winslow. "They always rebelled against my way of looking at life. My father absolutely forbade me to read Engel, Karl Marx and other socialistic writers. When I announced that I was going to New York to live on the East Side and study conditions of the poor, with a written promise of an income of \$500 a month in one hand, and in the same breath launched a solemn anathema, saying that in Jewish circles it was a sin for a woman to have an ambition. But, to put it shortly, I was bound to be emancipated from corsets and gowns. I ran away."

Mrs. Guggenheim came to the rescue. "I got her on the telephone at her club," explained Mrs. Winslow. "She placed me in funds. I asked for the old carving knife and I bought a passage on the George Washington, and without consulting anybody I went to Europe and remained a year. I sent mother a wireless, and she kept the secret from father until the storm blew

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MRS. HORATIO G. WINSLOW.  
Formerly Miss Rosalind Guggenheim.



## JESSIE WILSON'S BEAU TO STUDY DESERTED WIVES

### F. B. Sayre, Fiance of President's Daughter, To Be Head of Abandonment Bureau.

Francis B. Sayre, whose engagement to Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, was announced two weeks ago, will have a chance to learn a lot about married folk's troubles before his own marriage takes place. He was appointed head of the abandonment bureau in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and will begin work to-day. He was formerly in the complaint bureau.

"You'll hear some harrowing stories," said Joseph O. Skinner, former head of the bureau, as he turned over the office to Mr. Sayre. "I hope it won't discourage you regarding marriage, nor make a misogynist out of you."

"Nothing could do that now," said Mr. Sayre courageously.

Mr. Skinner gave some general advice to his successor as to the conduct of the office, saying that the two important points were whether the wife and children were abandoned in this county and whether they were left destitute.

"Supposing she takes in washing and supports herself and the children?" suggested Mr. Sayre from his sociological wisdom.

"She's destitute, nevertheless," answered Mr. Skinner.

Mr. Sayre was pleased with his new job. He is greatly interested in the study of sociology, and entered the District Attorney's office with the idea of getting first hand information of other people's troubles under more favorable conditions than in a settlement.

Right here is the biggest problem that will confront Mr. Sayre. It is the question of whether to indict or not to indict. A forsaken woman, bringing with her visible proof that her husband has abandoned and left destitute "children under the age of sixteen," seeks to have her spouse indicted that he may be brought back and punished. When he is brought back at the expense of the county, nine times out of ten his wife does her best to have him released. As she is the complaining witness against him, she is likely to be successful. Then pretty soon he deserts her again, and she wants it all done over again.

Mr. Skinner is leaving to Mr. Sayre a legacy of one abandoned wife with two children, two aunts and a grandmother, all of whom insist that there is a conspiracy in the District Attorney's office to thwart justice. Every few days they call at the abandonment bureau to tax its head with dereliction in duty.

### PISTOL SHOT IN COMMONS

#### Man in Strangers' Gallery Fires Blank Cartridge.

London, July 23.—There was another brief scare in the House of Commons to-night, when a blank cartridge was exploded. The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, Home Secretary, was replying to a question by James Keir Hardie about the rearrest of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, when a shot was fired from the strangers' gallery. The culprit, a man named Washington and a member of a Socialist club at Leeds, was immediately seized and ejected from the building. There was considerable relief among the members of the House when the pistol was found to be a harmless toy affair.

On July 11 a man fired a toy pistol in the House and created a panic, and since then a careful watch for disturbers of this kind has been kept.

## DULFER JURY DISAGREES AFTER 12-HOUR WRANGLE

### New Trial Set for Monday for Police Captain's Son, Accused of Robbery.

After twelve hours and twenty minutes of stormy argument behind locked doors, interrupted by occasional trips to the courtroom for instructions, the jury in the case of Arthur Dulfer, son of a Brooklyn police captain, accused of stealing a purse from a woman in Prospect Park, reported a disagreement at 11:20 o'clock last night. It was forthwith discharged.

Assistant District Attorney Lee immediately moved for a new trial, and Judge Nieman set the case for next Monday.

Young Dulfer left the court room with his father, who is now under suspension on charges of having conspired to remove his son's accuser from the jurisdiction of the court.

Neither the captain nor his son seemed much affected by the prospect of another trial. In fact, there were symptoms of relief in their manner, although it was reported that the jury stood eleven to one for conviction.

Yesterday's session of the trial was brief and the case went to the jury at 11 o'clock. When several times during the afternoon the twelve men came into court for instructions regarding the various grades of larceny, it was believed that the verdict might come at any moment, but after their appearances a court had ceased belief was that a disagreement was due. The obduracy of one juror is said to have caused the failure of the trial.

While the jurors were debating on the fate of the son the Kings County Grand Jury was investigating the efforts of Captain Dulfer to save his son.

Objection to the line of questioning propounded by District Attorney Crosey to Mrs. Anna Dulfer, wife of Captain Dulfer, during her presence before the grand jury in the investigation into her husband's conduct regarding the flight of Miss Anderson caused friction between Hugo Hirsh, a lawyer; Judge Dike and District Attorney Crosey, and resulted in Mrs. Dulfer being permitted to go to her home without further questioning.

Should her presence be needed before the grand jury, a new subpoena will have to be served on her.

The grand jury will hand in indictments this morning to Judge Dike, but in view of the brief time that the case of Captain Dulfer has been before that body, an indictment is not looked for. District Attorney Crosey later in the day was closeted with Judge Dike, but the result of their interview was not learned.

### HERO SAVES 500 WORKERS

#### Wades Through Boiling Water to Prevent Explosion.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Brookton, Mass., July 23.—C. G. Eaton, engineer at the Preston B. Keith factory, proved himself a hero to-day by wading through boiling water and banking the fires under the boilers in the engine room, opening the steam valves and thus preventing an explosion. He was burned severely about the feet.

Shortly before the noon hour Eaton saw the escaping steam filling the building. The five hundred employees fled the building in terror. An examination disclosed that an iron pipe leading to the boiler had a large hole in it.

## FIRE MAY BRING TAMMANY WAR ON SULZER TO CRISIS

### Battle Royal Will Be Fought to End Murphy's Attacks or Discredit Governor with Wage Earners.

### DEMAND FOR SETTLEMENT

#### Demoralized State Labor Department Is Criticized for the Lax Enforcement of Factory Legislation.

### FIFTY-ONE DEATH ESTIMATE

#### So Many Bodies Unrecognizable That There Will Be Public Funeral and Common Grave—Mar. and Woman Gave Lives for Others.

As a sequel to the Binghamton fire, in which fifty-one lives were lost, according to revised estimates, the attention of the state was turned yesterday to the Department of Labor, demoralized by the Sulzer-Tammany fight. Charges and counter charges as to responsibility for the lax execution of the factory laws were made by the Governor and Tammany spokesmen.

A sub-committee of the Wagner factory investigating committee will go to Binghamton to-day to inquire into conditions first hand. It was said at Binghamton that the visit would be made the occasion of a battle royal, either to end the Tammany attacks on the Governor or to discredit his administration in the eyes of wage earners.

Governor Sulzer asserted yesterday that the Tammany hold-up of his appointment of a Labor Commissioner was responsible for the catastrophe. "The lives and health of the wage workers of the state," said the Governor, "must remain in peril because, forsooth, Charles F. Murphy is not permitted to select a Labor Commissioner instead of the Governor of the state."

Senator Wagner, the Tammany mouthpiece, retorted that the Governor's statement was "malicious and untruthful." He said the blame lay with upstate manufacturers who had had factories four stories in height or less exempted from the laws protecting employees.

Marsden G. Scott, president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, issued a statement saying that wage earners were being inadequately protected because of the demoralized condition of the State Department of Labor. "We believe," he asserts, "that the political leaders could well afford to place the Department of Labor in a neutral zone and continue their warfare elsewhere, if necessary."

The number of inspectors provided for this city by the Fire Prevention Bureau is entirely insufficient, according to George W. Olvany, Acting Fire Commissioner. W. C. Rogers, Second Deputy State Labor Commissioner, said that many of the ten thousand factory buildings in the state were fire traps.

So many of the bodies recovered at Binghamton are burned beyond identification that a public funeral and common burial has been decided on. A shaft will be erected over the grave of the unknown dead.

Heading the roll of honor of the fire victims are the names of Nellie Connor and Sidney Dimmock, forewoman and foreman of the factory girls. Both gave their lives to save as many of their charges as was possible.

Besides the Wagner committee inquiry, investigation of the factory fire will be conducted by the Coroner of Broome County and by the State Fire Marshal's office.

### GAVE LIVES TO SAVE FELLOW EMPLOYEES

#### Foreman and Forewoman Sacrificed Themselves in Hurrying Girls from Factory.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)  
Binghamton, N. Y., July 23.—A group of eleven bodies huddled around a charred form, identified by jewelry as that of Miss Nellie Connor, was uncovered this evening by laborers working in the still smoking ruins of the Binghamton Clothing Company's over-all factory in Wall street.

On every side words of praise are heard for the heroism of Miss Connor, who was forewoman in the factory, and who sacrificed her own life to save the girls in her charge.

Miss Connor was one of the first to reach the door of safety when the alarm of fire sounded throughout the building. Back of her was a throng of excited girls, hesitating to make the dash through the thick smoke.

"Hurry, hurry," she cried, "it is all right if you hurry."

Then standing aside she urged girl after girl through the doorway down the stairs until it was too late for her to go herself.

Then calmly the forewoman waited until those on the stairs above her had returned to the upper floor to fight for life on the fire escape or to plunge through the windows to the ground.

Reed B. Freeman, president of the